

## Section 3 - Set Up

### Field Command and Control

*Ref AFH 32-4014, vol 4*

An effective Command and Control structure is essential to mission effectiveness and base survivability. At your deployed location you may notice some differences in the command and control environment compared to your home station. Below is an example of a typical deployed Command and Control organization.

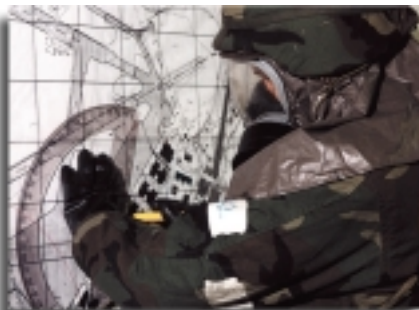
#### **Command Post**

The installation's primary command and control hub. With the Survival Recovery Center (SRC) it controls and implements operational plans and priorities; controls and monitors mission generation capabilities; and ensures installation survivability.



#### **The Survival Recovery Center**

Coordinates and conducts tactical planning and contingency responsive activities, and major accident and natural disaster response/recovery actions. Collects and analyzes status reports from unit control centers (UCC) and reports to the senior commander through the Command Post.



#### **Unit Control Centers**

Dispatches and controls their resources and provides status reports to the SRC. The control centers work priorities, disseminates information, and interacts with other installation control elements to ensure mission accomplishment.



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Some key UCCs that will be in effect throughout the deployed environment and one's you may deal with are these:

<p><b>Operations Control Center</b> Controls aircrew, tactics, mission planning, and other aspects of the flying mission</p> 	<p><b>Maintenance Control Center</b> Responsible for launch, recovery, service, parking, and maintenance of aircraft. Coordinates fuel and supply functions</p>
	<p><b>Damage Control Center</b> Controls damage assessment and recovery teams. Coordinates and monitors base repairs</p>
<p><b>Air Terminal Operations Center</b> Controls aerial port functions, cargo and passenger processing and loading</p>	
<p><b>Personnel Control Center</b> Responsible for personnel accountability and manpower replacements</p>	<p><b>Medical Control Center</b> Reports status of hospital/clinics, supports medical requirements and supply requisition</p>
	<p><b>Base Defense Ops Center</b> Acts as the focal point for air base defense and all security measures</p>
<p><b>Services Control Center</b> Responsible for all service functions: food, billeting, laundry, recreation and fitness, mortuary affairs</p>	<p><b>Transportation Control Center</b> Controls the distribution of transportation assets and prioritizes vehicle maintenance</p>
<p><b>NBC Control Center</b> Manages NBC reconnaissance teams, reports NBC contamination, coordinates with unit shelter management and contamination control teams</p>	

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### Field Communications

A reliable deployed communications system is essential to mission accomplishment and maintaining high moral. Depending on your location your primary means of voice communication will be standard western-style phones, cellular phones, and two-way radios (see page 69 for radio use). If you encounter non western-style phones, your communications support agency should be able to provide instructions on their use. Another form of communication at your disposal will be e-mail. Make sure you follow established guidelines on the use of e-mail.

### Local Calling

- ✈ Upon arrival you will be briefed on the available phone system and its use
- ✈ If not, contact your local communications support team for assistance

### Long Distance Calling

- ✈ Your deployed location will most likely be connected to the Defense Switched Network (DSN)
- ✈ Use the DSN for official business or in the interest of the government calls only
- ✈ At the discretion of your commander, the DSN may be used for morale calls
- ✈ You should deploy with a calling card or credit card for making personal long distant calls



### Video Phones

- ✈ Your location may have video phones and or desktop Video Teleconferences (VTC) available
- ✈ Most home bases and even some units have their own VTC facilities available so that your family members can contact you
- ✈ Contact your First Sergeant for the location and use of these facilities



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### Communications Security (COMSEC)

- One weakness of the telephone and radio is that anybody with basic monitoring equipment can listen to your calls
- Never discuss sensitive or classified information over a non-secure phone
- Never attempt to talk around, paraphrase, or use code words to disguise sensitive or classified information
- Always use a STU III system when discussing sensitive or classified information
- With the exception of bomb threat calls, you may not monitor or record a phone call without the consent of the other party



### Telephone Etiquette

- Always use proper phone etiquette when using a government phone. You never know who might be on the other end
- It is unlawful for you to make a telephone call during which obscene, lewd, or immoral language is used with the intent to offend
- If you receive a nuisance call, contact your Security Forces

### Bomb Threats

- If you receive a bomb threat call, obtain and retain as much information about the call and caller as possible. Refer to a Bomb Threat Checklist if available
- Immediately after the caller hangs up, notify the Security Forces and follow their instructions

